THE FENIANS.

Beth Wings Progressing in Donations of Money and Arms.

Affairs Steadily Going Ahead at Union Square.

The Country Contributing Its Enthuslasm and Its Greenbacks.

MEETINGS OF THE VARIOUS CIRCLES.

THE O'MAHONY MOVEMENT.

At the Fenian headquarters on Union square to

ois, which had withheld the usual remittance furing the late troubles. The members of this circle nel O'Mahony has just returned from

of the Fifth Avenue Hotel called at headquarters and presented to the Fenian Brotherhood a purse of \$440. The committee consisted of Messrs. Perry, Canavan and ough. Mr. O'Mahony being absent they were in-d to Mr. Killian. Mr. Canavan presented the the Firth Avenue Hotel, to present through you to e Fenian Brotherhood this tribute to the cause of Ire-

hains which are now galling our mother land be not
ed to bind her down much longer. Hasten to her
to your druj like men, and overy true heart which
old Ireland "mother" will bless you and be with
a your undertaking.

Killian, on behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood,
ted the committee for the generous donation in a
nud very appropriate address, assuring them by
ring to the work done and being done that their
ence was not misplaced, and that soon they and
to wished the day to come would see the flag of
d tyjarjing to the world that Ireland was "a nation
again."

alf of the employes of the St. Nichola M. J. KRLLY, H. MORAN, J. BRADY.

MESTINGS OF CIRCLES.

The military department preserves a steady reticence. This we know nothing of the details, we are informed hat a certain action will be taken at an early day that till give cheer to the friends of Ireland and startle the serious public. The "neutrality laws," may General tellen, "must not be violated," and that is all that the

public can get out of the Secretary of Military and Naval Affairs

MERTING IN AVENUE C.

The large hall on avenue C, near Twelfth street, was densely packed on Toseday evening with enthusiastic friends of Ireland. Stirring addresses were delivered by Mr. Killian, General Mullen, Mr. Meaney, Captain Normy Captain Costello and others. All the bonds were sold and donations of arms received. We give an extract from General Mullen's speech:—

THE GENERAL CONSTRUCTS THE HERALE.

The best evidence of the popularity of Fenianism, or, if you please, the correctness of our doctrines, lies in this fact—one of the ablest, if not the whiest, conducted newspaper in this nation has accepted the interpretation that the late Palmerston government gave to the question of neutrality. (Cheèrs,) You know that public journalists are to some extent jealous of each theory and many severe things are said and written of men of ability and mark, who are perseveringly establishing a reputation for candor, fairness and foresight. Without desiring to faster any one truth obliges me to siste that the paper to which I have referred is the New Youk Heralin. (Loud classes.) That journal assumes that American citizens have a right to express sympathy for any people strugging to be free, and also accepts the situation of to-day, and is not unwilling that the merchants of New York shall have an opportunity of getting back a little of what they have lost during the rebellion just closed. (Three closers for the Berales.)

cheers for the Effect.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT ORANGE, N. J.
An enthusiastic gathering assembled at Orange, N. J.,
on Tuesday last. The meeting unmediately followed one
held by the Roberts and tweeny party on the previous
day. Captain W. H. Stephens addressed the assemblage.
Be condemned the Canadian scheme, but in doing se
avoided all personalities. His remarks had a telling
offset upon the sudience, especially when he pointedly
referred to the fact that those very men now trying to
divide the Brotherhood by getting up a Canadian excitment were condemned in unmistakable language by
James Stephens. He also argued that even the conquest
of Canada could in no way benefit Ireland now. Mr.
Lawrence D. Kiernan and Mr. Stephen J. Colothan, attorment at the sum of the stephens and O'Mahony. Two hundred and fifty dollars was subscribed for bonds, and
deep regret was expressed that they should have given
anything to the Roberts party.

THE SWEENY MOVEMENT.

Warlike Pronunciamiento-The Plans

All eyes being now turned upon the Fenian depart ment, which is causing so much terror to the Kanucks, the promutgation of the address issued by the Genera tweeny branch naturally excited general comment. It was written on Washington's birthday, and privately ent to the circles. Our reporter was permitted to glance

the medacing aspect of America.

THE TIME OF THE ONWARD MOVEMENT.

We dare not—for reasons of expediency—name the time for the onward movement, but it is a thand, and is solely dependant on your prompting. Brothers, Irishmen, or leading the solely dependent on your prompting. Brothers, Irishmen, or Irishmen, it is for freedom, for humanity at large. All the opterssed peoples of the earth are interested in the spread of human liberty. We know we have their sympathy; shall we not have their aid and assistance? Our defeat is their loss; our success is their victory.

to their loss; our success is their victory.

POSITION OF SWEENY ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Referring to certain resolutions recently passed at a meeting in Washington regarding the Monroe doctrine, the Sweeny folks declare:—

Whereas certain parties, claiming to be members of the Fenian Brotherhood, have enunciated opinious on the Monroe doctrine entirely at various with those which we know are entertained by the entire organization of the White was entertained by the entire organization of the Fenian Brotherhood, in Congress assembled, do hereby, in the most emphatic manner, declare that we are in favor of earrying out to the fullest extent that time-houved principle of American policy, helieving as we do that this continent should be occupied exclusively by one grand family of free republics.

Barnes, John Darby Committee on Address and Resolutions.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN ORANGE, N. J.

A public meeting was held in Orange on Monday evening to sustain the views of Mr. Roberts and take active measures to aid the cause of Ireland. The attendance was very large and the greatest harmony and onthusiasm prevailed. Mr. J. W. Byrnes and Mr. O'Donnell, on invitation, attended from the Senatorial headquarters, and delivered able addresses, expounding the policy which quided Mr. Roberts and General Sweeny in their present course of action. Six hundred dollars were subscribed, a number of rifles donated, and several members were enrolled for active service. The meeting was presided over by Capital Owen Murphy, who served with distinction throughout the war, and is now an earnest supporter of the Senate. The meeting broke up cheering loudly for Roberts, Sweeny and the success of the cause.

The Sarsfield Circle, Ansonia, Conn., have declared for Roberts and General Sweeny, and forwarded the funds on hand.

Fenian Meeting in Baltimore.
Baltmore, March 14, 1866.
There was a Fenian mass meeting to-night at the Maryand Institute. The hall was densely crowded.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Seizure of Rebel Cotton in Texas-Measures for Prevention of the Cho-NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 1866.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is here, en route to Cana In the Berville parish, Louisiana, sixty-five planta-tions sold for what the elaborate machinery upon them

Hon. J. T. Trotter, one of the leading judges of Missis-sippi, died at Holly Springs last week.

Daily passenger trains are now running on the Jackson Railroad, between New Orleans and Canton.

The cid Pontchartrain Railroad Company have declared a dividend of ten per cent.

The Clarksville correspondent of the Houston Telegraph charges that the Treasury agents there have seized seven-teen hundred bates of cotton, which it was well and gen-erally known did not belong to the late confederacy.

Through a third party the Treasury agents offered the and the cotton was removed at once, at much greater expense than it would have cost the owners. Every effort was made at Clarksville and at New Orleans to

premises in proparation for the advent of the cholera. Severe penalties are to be imposed upon all pe found to be delinquent after the 25th list, in ke their premises scrupulously clean.

Great indifference was shown here vesterday as to the voters did not go to the polls, and especially was this the

case with business men.

The steamer Evening Star, from New York via Havana

NEWS FROM EL PASO.

Juarez Still on the Frontier-The Liberals United States-The Ortega Faction Stub-OCR EL PASO CORRESPONDENCE.

No news from the interior of this section of the counwaiting for "something to turn up." They are still con-

The Reported Establishment of a Mexican Imperial Bureau in Washington.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Having seen in the Commercial Advertiser of the 13th inst a statement that Colonel Estvan has established himself at Washington as a nudential agent of the

Destruction of a Perrybont.
Checken, March 14, 1806.
The ferryboat Covingion No. 2 was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$15,000, which was in sured.

Tetegraphic Market Reports.

New Onrass, March 13, 1866.

Cotton dull; sales 1,500 bales; middling at 42c at 4c.
Sales for three days 11,000 bales. Receipts to day 2,200 bales. Increase in receipts for four days, compared with the corresponding four days last week, 1,100 bales. Molasses at 90c. Sugar 13 5c. a 14 5c. Gold 128.

Sterling exchange 138 5c. New York checks at par to 5c per cent discount. Stock of cotton on hand 188,000 bales.

Sering exchange 1385. Sor 100 content and 188,000 balos.

Ser Lour, March 14, 1806.

Cotton declined &; sales at 315; for middling. Floor and wheat unchanged. Corn firmer, 50c, for yellow, 60c, a 63c, for white. Oats firm at 63c, a 605c. Messpork, \$27 a \$27 35. Bacon and lard unchanged. Whas yellow, 60c a 63c, for white. Oats firm at 63c, a 605c. Messpork, \$27 a \$27 35. Bacon and lard unchanged. Whas key declined 2c., closing at \$2.23.

Flour dull; sales of Howard street superfine at \$8 a \$8.00. Wheat firm. Corn active and firmer; sales of white at 63c, a 70c.; yellow at 67c, a 68c. Oats dull; sales at 63c, a 50c.; yellow at 67c, a 68c. Oats dull; sales at 63c. a 50c. yellow at 67c, a 68c. Oats dull; sales at 63c. a 70c. Yellow at 67c. a 68c. Oats dull; sales at 63c. a 70c. Yellow at 67c. a 68c. Oats dull; sales at 63c. a 70c. Yellow at 67c. a 68c. a 70c. A 70c. Yellow at 67c. a 68c. a 70c. Yellow at 67c. a 68c. a 70c. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2.5 a \$2.70. White, \$2.50. Corn. A 70c. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2.50. Obcodes gellow at 70c. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2.50. Divided gellow at 70c. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2.50. Divided gellow at 70c. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2.50. Divided gellow at 70c. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2.50. Divided gellow at 70c. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2.50. Divided gellow at 70c. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2.50. Divided gellow at 70c. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2.50. Divided gellow at 70c. Whiskey dull; sales at \$2.50. Corn.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm at \$1 24% a \$1 25. Corndull, and declined \$6. Oats dull. Highwines inactive.
Holders of mees pork not \$25 5 \$25; no transactions.
Lard quiet at 17 5c. Bulk meats quiet. Hops dell and
declined 10c. a 15c. Dressed hogs very dull. Receipts6,000 bbis. flour. \$600 busines wheat, 22,000 busines
corn. 10,500 business casts, 440 hogs, 180 dressed hogs.
Khipments—\$400 bbis. flour. 6,000 busines wheat, 4,600
business coro.

Charagean. March 14, 1866.

THE BORDER.

Mysterious Fenian Movements at Windsor.

Signal Rockets Ascending from the American Side.

FENIAN MIGRATION INTO CANADA.

Run on the Quebec and Montreal Banks.

Unfounded Rumor of an Attacks on the Governor General.

Reported Purchase of Four Lake Steamers by the Fenians.

Mysterions Movements on the Frontier-

Rockets Ascending From the American Side-Suspicious Characters Crossing the Border-Hostility to Americans in Canada-The Fenians at Detroit, &c. OUR PRONTIER DESPATCH.

The excitement all along the frontier is gaining force hore, and it is believed here some movement of Fenian

Canada is very warm for Americans, who are liable t all manner of insults.

About one thousand volunteers here are keeping

daily crossing the border. There is no unusual stir amor

Public meetings have been held here, and two con their way up from London.

The Detroit City Council have

to join the Fenians in celebrating St. Patrick's day.

MOFTREAL, March 14, 1866. The excitement in regard to the Fenian foray is still at fever heat. Indeed public creduilty is ready to swallow any rumor, however wild. Business, of which we never

avings banks, and the small depositors are converting

and constantly berate the United States government because they do not restrain the dreadful invadors who are to come—by and by—to snatch Canada from the

imes a day, and the poor victime look the picture of

banks are restricting their discount line to the most well

The Fenian excitement is subsiding. The voluntee force is well distributed at all points on the frontier

RUMORED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

[From the Toronto Leader, March 12.]

There were some singular rumors aftest in Ottawa yesterday. One of them was that an attempt had been made to assussinate the Governor General. An extra an nouncing the fact was issued from one of the newspaper offices, and caused a great sonsation; but a telegram was shortly afterwards received from Montreal correcting the report, and stating that nothing had been heard of it in that city.

THE SITUATION IN TORONTO.

[From the Toronto Leader, March 13.]

The drilling of the volunteers at present under arms in this city continues with unshated activity; but owing to the high state of efficiency of the men an order was made yeaterday to the effect that in future the drill would take place at seven o'clock in the evening for the city volunteers, instead of during the day. This change will allow the gallant fellows an opportunity of attending to their

contribute as its quota six hundred men.

THE SITEATION IN QUEREC.

(Quebec (March 12) despatch Montreal Gazette.)

Strange incidents are beginning to show themselves among the pourer classes since the warlike military movements have come into existence. Beddes being dreadfully afraid of a raid upon the frontier and afterwards a general tattle, they have shown a fear as to the safety of their money in the different savings banks, in consequence of which many of them since Friday have with drawn their deposits. The banks are now guarded anight by armed citizens. The volunteers are still billeted out.

drawn their deposits. The banks are now guarded at night by armed citizens. The volunteers are still billeted out.

THE SITUATION IN MONTHEAL.

[Montreal (March 12) telegram to the Toronto Press.]

The volunteer and Fenian excidenced continues. The city is patrolled nightly, the banks and public buildings are guarded, and during the day there is a great turnout of men at drill.

A house was searched for illegal weapons yeaterday but nothing was discovered.

There has been a run on the savings bank since Thursday. Yesterday at St. Patrick's church the priest explained to depositors in the banks that there was no danger whatever of any attack on the banks, and if there were their vaults were so signing and so security guarded that no attack would be sidecessful. If depositors drew out their money they would very likely spend 8 or it would probably be stolen from them, whereas it was quite safe in the banks. He himself had money for charitable purposes deposited in them, which he would not leave if there was any danger; but after careful inquiries it was accretiated that there was not. He also commanded the temperance of the people generally. Many of them had taken the pledge, but he cautioned them all, whether temperance men or not, on no account to take a drop on St. Patrick's Day, but rather to do credit to their country on that day by their very soler and orderly demeanor. It is reported that some men have been discharged by their employers for turning out as volunteers on Saturday, and the hames of those employers are promised for publication. There has been such a run upon the guardic to get such.

A desire has been expressed to form a home guard for the protection of the city, to consist of those not liable to serve in the first class of the militia. Many hundred good men and true will report for this purpose, and cowners who were swarming our streets well anothing to disnoct the calling out of the volunteers the hundred of strangers who were swarming our streets well anothing to disnoct the hundred of the

de but to recommente the tends have greatly dominished, and it is believed they have moved off.

THE CATROLIC CLERGY AND THE PENIAN LEADERS. [From the Toronto Lender, March 13.]

After high mass on Sunday at St. Mary's cathedral. Hamitton, his Lordship Bishop Farrel ascended the pulpit, and, in a forcible and elegient addres, exhorted all true Roman Cathelic to do their day to their Queen and country. In the course of his remarks, he made allusion to the fact that the leaders of that treasonable organization styled Fersians were no! Roman Cathelic, notiber were any of their members, because they were discarded by the Church. Roberts and Swemy were both members of another persuasion, and as regarded o'Mahony he stood in the same position as his toflowers—depiced by the Church and Swemy were the total the Fenians would attempt an invasion of this country, he approved of the action of the government in calling out the volunteers; and he sincerely trusted that by devotional exertise they might prepare themselves for impending danger, which he hoped in defence of his country and homesteed. Allegiance was the country and homesteed. Allegiance was due to the sovereign who protected us, and no man who was a great Cathelic could puship counterance the proceedings of a treasonable and contemptible organization, who that day week had held a mass gathering in New York apprint the will of the Bulang and Cathelic hierarchy appeared to be their standing of the Canader of the Canader of the Canader of the Canader in the stand might have griveness for the sure of the country and part of the force of the Canader of t

the Fenians.

ROCHESTER, March 14, 1506. There is a report in circulation here that the Fentans ave purchased the four largest steamers of the American line on Lake Ontario now lying in this harbor. This is not credited, however. The ateamers are fitting out for the spring trade. It is understood that the government officials are keeping an eye upon these affairs in the harbor below the city.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON.

aging Prospect for a Large Crop This Year—The Most Extensive Prepara-tions Made in South Carolina for Culti-vating the Staple, &c.

OPR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMENTOR CONTESTOR, Feb. 24, 1866.

CONDENS OF THE TATE AGRICULTURALLY.

The present-condition of the State, with the exception, perhaps, of the sea coast islands, is truly gratifying. In the large majority of cases contracts have been entered imposed are respected and faithfully carried out by the freed people. The planters are now as sanguine of real as the order of General Sherman is not modified they themselves entitled to certain privileges, even to the fore, that they should regard any interference with their

error or General Sickles' order. the orders and regulations of Major General Sickles are sufficient to see o order and give protection of desire to return to their homes in that portion of desire to return to their homes in that portion of their lands. some cases, on the coast lands, the planters have secure
the required labor, and are energetically progressin
with their planting of rations. To the successfuplanters who made a large crop the reward was
be very great. It is stiffying, too, to notice tha
in some cases the or tens of the Northern States
have been attricted this new field of Jabor

rms cultivation of the most large of this State has been delayed more than any other of the planting lands. The reason is, to some extent perhaps, to be found in the greater physical labor which must be expended in the cultivation of the grain. It is said that the number of contracts made for the planting of rice is very small; and unless some additional inducement is given, which will attract the attention of the freedmen to this field of labor, these rich lands will fall into disuse and be lost for all the purposes to which they have been devoted, and the grain itself become an inconsiderable item of production. Of all the staples cultivated in these Southern States that of rice is peculiarly, perhaps exclusively, dependent upon the labor of the freedined; and unless that can be attracted to the fields the production of the valuable grain will be greatly reduced, if not wholly abandoned.

rapidly followed by those who hesitated, and also dipon
the freedmen who were unwilling to contract.

HEAVY ARRIVALS OF COTTON AT CHARLEFON.

(From the Charleston Course.)

The decline in cotton surprises no one, for there
appears to be a great deal of it still in the country. A
train of nine heavy wagone, loaded with the staple, rolling into town at one time, would justify such a couclasion. The factories need certainly fear no etopoge for
want of the raw material. The prospect for a large crop
the present year is encouraging. Finitation work progreases (avorably, and from limmy neighborhoods highly
finitering reports are received. A foothern gentleman,
who has taken a plantation on the vantes, in the adjoining district of Charendon, says the freedmen are
working admirably in that section, and he entertains no
fears et lailors. He believes, however, that white labor would realize double the yield from the same area of
land. It is very probable that European and Northern
farmers settling in this country would effect a very deal
rable revolution in its agricultural policy. They would
plant cotton, it is true; inevitably and successfully plant
cotton. But they would first assign so much of land, manure and labor to the culture of the cereals as would
insure an abundance of provisions for all the occupants
and dependents of the farm. Their cotton
crop them would be clear gain—an annual new profit.
This is the self-assishing, home-enriching system, by
following which the farmer must be comfortable and
independent. This as emphatically an agricultural counrry, and as such it appears almost a reproach to its plan
ters that Northern and Essieur hay and Riviern corn,
as fabilious prices, are actually respecting the animals
now ploughing the soil. Ethacution caused by the late
war may explain and excess this the present year, but
the same state of things existed before the war, and may
continue, although by common consent admitted to be a
blunder.

RECEIPTS AND STOCK ON MAND IN VARIOUS SOUTH-

RECEIFTS AND STOCE ON HAND IN VARIOUS SOUTH-REN FORTS.

In Memphis, on February 28, the stock of cotton was as follows:—In sheds, 27,122, on the bird, 3,044; in private storage, estimated, 2,090 bales. Total, 32,165 bales, against 28,175 bales on the last day of January. In Savannah, the receipts between the 2d and 9th just, were 5,727 bales, and the stock in port on the 12sh inst. amounted to 15,090 bales.

Apalachicola, Pla, has received 100,000 bales of cot-ton since May last, and exported 45,345 bales—42,000 to New York, 11,000 to Liverpool and the remainder to New Orlean. Value of the cotton exported 213,000,000. The receipts at Mebile on the 6th liest, amounted to 2,615 bales.

The South Willing to Leave Her Destiny to the Vote or Northern Soldiers.

[From the Vasburg (Hins) Hersid, Feb. 25.]
An exchange says those who fought and won the victory, in this free land, are the only ones who have the right to dende the status of the vanquished. Expectally is this so, when those victorious soldiers constitute a vast majority of the whole voting population of the "loyal" Bates. To them the South is willing to leave the present dexision of all political questions moving her in terest and her destiny. Let them decide what shall be done with the ginvariant, suddenity emancipated negto, and the South will be content. Let them decide what their the lands and the whole property of those who have prestved the parsion of the government shall be combatted or not, and the South will acquirem. But the Southern people will feel irretrievably wronged and degraded if the settlement of these questions is left to those intolerant famalics whese consartly south shirted the combat, whose greatest despite is manifeling and framping an faller fire, and who are not less desponsable in numbers then in character and poodton.

RUSSIA.

Shaky Condition of Russian · Finance.

RISE OF A NEW MINISTER.

Democracy Going Ahead in the Empire of the Czars.

Singular Superstition of the Russian Court.

FAMINE IN THE LAND OF PLENTY.

Our St. Petersbarg Correspondence.

Our St. Petersburg Correspondence.

87: Petersburg. Feb. 13, 1806.

The Russian Budge—Serious Defect—C unt Stroganof's
Attack Upon the himser of Pience. He is R-primanded
by the Emperor—Reckless Espendiure of the Court—
Rupture with Rome—The Princess Depart—Her llines
and I's Alleged Cause—Fumine in Pisland, de.
At length the Minister of Finance has been delivered
of his impatiently expected budget. It must have cost
him a vast deal of trooping or have given rise to many
objections in the council of the empire; for instead of
being published on the fact January (old style) it only
came out on the 20th (the 10th instant). So far as see
can understand, the defect amounts to no less than
forty-two million routies, for the receipt all stated at
three hundred and sixty-two millions and the expenses three hundred and exty-two millions and the expenses at four hundred and four millions; but by some mystical process which is unintelligible to the vulgar mind, Mr. at four hundred and four millions; but by some mystical process which is unintelligible to the vulgar miad, Mr. Rentern makes it out to the not above twenty-one million five hundred thomand roubles. Even this would be quite a respectable sum, considering that during the past year Brasia has been as peace with all the world, excepting the wild tribs of Central Asia; but we have up much experience of the Minister's skill in arranging tures to place implicit confidence in the explanations by which the apparent defect is reduced to one-half. It is certain that the public has no favorable opinion of his municial talents, and what is thought of his honesty may be interred from a debate in the Municipal Council of Odean; in which Count Strognoff concil of Odean; in which Count Strognoff (Alexander Grigorievitch) is one of the most eminent men we have He is Aid-de-Camp General to the Emperor, member if the Senate and the Council of State, was formarly in the Minister, and then for many years Governor General is south Bussia, where he made himself so popular that he has returning from office the citizens of Odeasa elected him into their Municipal Council, besides which he is n ariy connected with the imperial family, his son having married the Dowager Duchess of Luchtenberg. There was a general impression that the accusations brought against Mr. Beatem by such a man would render the wine or page his portfolio. usued the other day reprimanding Count Stroganou for his attack upon a Minister of the Crown, and signifying the Emperor's displeasure to Prince Vorontsoff, the

and it would be wrong not to acknowledge the manifold the complaints of the people and the advice of true mous sums are squandered upon the uniforms of the vants, and upon the decorations of the imperial palaces blaze of gold and precious stones. keep on increasing, while the financial resources of the he debt has risen from four hundred to twelve hundred

contained from the contained from the formation of the control of

ture of the sufferines of the population, who have nothing to subsist on but the bark of reces mixed up with a scanty proportion of rys med. Driven by honger they emigrate in awarms to Sweden and to the southern district of the province, the inhalmans of which are not in a much better plight themselves. A fond is being raised for them here, to which the imperial fan by have liberally contributed, and which it is hoped, will relieve the most pressing necessities of these unfortunate people.

M. Nichola Miloutine, the leader of cermic party, has recently been calle-prominent position in the direction

M. Nicholas Milloutine, the leader of the Russian democratic party, has recently be ne called by the Cart to a prominent position in the direction of public adairs. The importance of this appointment in regard to the fiture of the empire can hardly be over estimated, and already the power he has obtained over the mind of the Cart has produced remarkable results. The career of Milloutine is these sketched by a contributor to the London Pall Mall Gazete.—

M. Milloutine is a democrat of the most dymaric and successor maning lynd, and at the same time a warm advocate of the principle of centralization. Being inspired with a v. in has do of the nobally, he has a persatent le eller, and dreams of a vort of democracy of peasants, headed by an autocatic care, and governed by an all posserful birractions are all the same time as the same care, The chief cause of the extraordinary influence which he had aging if a over the Emperor's mind is the success of his project for the "pac fication" of Poland. When the insurrection was at its height, and the government was a cking in all directions for the mans of subduing the Poles. M. Miloutine came forward with an offer of his services. He ad isod the Emperor to meet the insurrection by a social revolution—to set class against class, ruin the Polish nobility by confiscations, thouganize the Polish Church and corrupt the Polish schools. His advice was adopted, and he himself was entrusted by the Emperor with the execution of his pians. M. Miloutine's success was complete. Poland was ruined, but "pacified," and from that time foresty-le he has enjoyed.

against the plan, and the only voice in its those of N. Miloutine himself, his brother it for War) and General Kaurmann. The Employer, and thered to the view of this minority similing the decree sent, it to the semant for and promulation, which was done at once the decree more particularly related, then retained to the decree more particularly related, then retained to dily expresses approbation of it. A ministerial crisis follows the field open to M. Miloutine, much by the tion of the friends of constitutional liberty in

will have to suspend operations entirely if the pre-tariffs continue to be enforced. They are ready willing to pay a reasonable tax upon the r cept the r labor, but have pertisoned Congress to retrac-oppressive measures contacted with the assessing upon the dreet goods which they do not supply, from which, excepting in the way of being pain manufacturing, they realize no benefit whatever.

Pinckney and classified during the rebellion in 1861-2. Hervet Brigadier General Kelvor presided, and in glowing terms spike of their lajebiedness to that prelate for his humans offices in their bajard during-shat period, and stated that the object of the meeting was to device messares to collect funds with which to evalue the Rishop to rebuild the Orphina Asylum of Charleston, which was desironed by Bri a 1861. Remarks were made by Captains Kirker, Benping and others. Major A. C. Camidy, of the Niasty hird New York Volunteers, was chosen as secretary, andi spikes. Hopping as treasurer, and it was decided to invite some promisent speaker to deliver a lecture in this cay, to proceeds of which to be given to Rishop Lynch for the above named object. The manner of the sectory will be antequated at the next meeting of the association, which will be held on Friday evening, the 18th inst., at the ame title and place.

The following is the weekly salesses of the condition

The following is the weekly salemen of criting on the sancther are the banks of this city to be a definition of the banks of the city of t